FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PRESIDENT VIDELA OUTLINES ASPIRATIONS FOR COMING STAGE

PY020330Y Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 2 Aug 78 PY

[Speech to the nation by Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla--presumably recorded]

[Text] To the people of the Argentine nation:

Today we are entering a new stage in the national reorganization process which began on 24 March 1976. As on previous significant occasions, I deem it necessary to address my fellow countrymen to convey to them some considerations about those principles which, being part of my profound convictions, have guided the government's actions.

I have always believed that in exercising public office it is necessary to combine prudently and harmoniously these values: stability and change. Therefore, in view of the traditional instability of Argentine political regimes, it has been necessary to reinforce the stability value embodied by this process. This is why one of my major concerns in recent years has been to guarantee both political stability and the stability of those men who were called to implement it. In this respect, it was essential during the past period to preserve the unity of the armed forces, a basic requirement for the success of this process.

Both our unity and stability allow us to state categorically that Argentina is now on its feet. It is on its feet because we Argentines have defeated subversive terrorism, which has caused us grief today in one of its cruelest attacks. It is on its feet because we have been able to overcome the chaos which was undermining our society. It is on its feet because, as provided in our Constitution, we have consolidated internal peace. It is on its feet, finally, because a profound feeling of national unity has flourished and has again made us proud of being Argentines.

But we must remember that the exultation over this stability should not lead us into the error of confusing it with immobility. Stability must go together with change. They will both mark the path which this government will travel with full freedom of action. Therefore, in this new stage of the national reorganization process, we will make all corrections, outline all policies and make all changes of personnel which may be necessary to continually improve the government's action.

This will be the motive that will determine the implementation of changes in the internal sector and the adjustments demanded in our foreign policy. Regarding this latter area, it is proper to reaffirm that the country will unshakably maintain its historical tradition of peace and independence. This will be a peace which in no way will mean relinquishment or undermining our sovereignty, and an independence which will in no way mean isolation--a peace for which our heroes and martyrs died and an independence which has overcome foreign doctrines and pressures. All this will be made following a method which will try to reconcile a thorough decisionmaking process with the necessary strength for the complete, expeditious implementation of our decisions.

Just as I have supported and will continue to support military unity, I believe that in the stage which is beginning today it will be essential to promote greater participation of the citizens to achieve the civic-military agreement the country is seeking as a historic need.

This agreement to which we aspire should not be conceived as the subtle combination of two different sects, a sign the armed forces are part of the people to whom they devote their best efforts. Instead, this agreement will be the natural, fruitful union of a country which will have ultimately achieved its own political solution. This will be one of the significant steps in the long path we will have to travel to establish an institutional, democratic, pluralist regime. Neither personal interests, excessive ambitions nor the practice of either old or new demagogy will prevent Argentina, which is already on its feet, from definitely starting to move ahead.

The commitment of the Argentine people will be necessary to achieve this objective--that is, the commitment of our people who during the past 2 years have demonstrated their responsibility by rising to the occasion of the dramatic circumstances we were experiencing. For my part, I will not spare any effort in talking with all men of good will. I will be fully dedicated--with my virtues and errors--to our people who have expressed their desire to achieve national unity.

May all of you take this hand which is extended to you truthfully and listen to this voice which can speak no other words but truth, no matter how harsh it may be. May all of you respond to my sincerity with your sincerity because this government does not seek undeserved, complaisant praise but, instead, requests a responsible criticism of its actions. In this manner we will build a great country, a pluralist country which will unite in times of difficulty.

God willing, we will be able to achieve all this. I am not asking God to give me an easy road or a light burden but the humbleness to recognize my errors and limitations, the strength to correct them and the lucidity to achieve my highest aspiration as an Argentine, a soldier and a statesman. This is not a mere formal aspiration but one which emerges from the inner depth of my spirit, an aspiration which, I repeat once again with the same conviction, is that of gaining peace for our fatherland, a peace that would enable us to live in freedom, order and justice.

MASSERA, VIDELA SPEAK AT VIOLA'S SWEARING-IN CEREMONY

PY0103477Y Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2210 GMT 31 Jul 78 PY

[Swearing-in ceremony of Gen Eduardo Roberto Viola as a member of the military junta at the national congress building--live]

[Summary] We are about to commence the swearing-in ceremony of Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola, commander in chief of the army, as a member of the government military junta. President Jorge Rafael Videla, the outgoing member of the junta; the commanders in chief of the navy and air force, high ranking military, civilian and religious authorities; and state ministers are present here. The government notary general begins the ceremony and asks General Viola to step forward, place his right hand on the Bible and read the oath pledging to fulfill all the duties of a member of the government military junta.

After completing the oath, the notary general asks the other two junta members, as well as President Videla, to sign the act. The officials then retire to another room of the national congress building, the Salon de los Pasos Perdidos, to take part in President Videla's farewell ceremony. The commander in chief of the navy, Admiral Emilio Eduardo Massera, delivers a gold medal as a farewell gift to President Videla, and begins his remarks.

[Massera] "Members of the military junta, Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla: I have the honor of delivering this small symbol on behalf of the military junta as a testimony of the affection which you have won during these 2 hard and difficult years. This departure--the first in the military junta--has very special characteristics, because you will now fulfill a job of vital responsibility to the nation's government. For this reason, and considering the feelings not only of my comrades from the military junta, but also those of all our comrades from the armed forces, I ask for God's protection and I wish you the best of success.

"Together with General Agosti, the commander in chief of the air force, we have shared long and tedious days during which we have had to make important decisions which affected millions of people and our nation's future. However, we all have the intimate conviction of having labored in a strictly just manner. We also have peaceful consciences because we came to positions of power not because of personal interests or motives, but because of our vocation as soldiers, for whom nothing is greater than the interests of the nation itself. Let God and history judge our actions.

"I want to disregard protocol a bit to leave history--history with capital letters which the press will judge in various ways and which history books will interpret in various ways--to talk about another kind of history, a small one. This is the history which, in one way or another, you, Agosti and I wrote during the past 2 years of tenacious laboring toward the same objectives, the same ideals, with the same frankness we have always had. In view of this small bit of history, which today comes to an end because of your departure and because we will no longer be seated at the same table--you, Agosti and I--exchanging ideas, making decisions which, as I said, affect millions of people--because of this history that lives within our hearts, I ask you, Videla, to accept this small testimonial and the brotherly embrace which symbolizes the embrace of all your comrades."

President Videla now responds to Admiral Massera's words: [Videla] "Commanders in chief, president of the Supreme Court, apostolic nuncio, ladies and gentlemen: The ceremony in which I am now participating carries a deep meaning for me, and it is not without emotion. It is of profound significance because it confirms my physical separation from the military junta, the supreme government body which fulfills the institutional responsibility which the armed forces jointly assigned to it in order to implement the national reorganization plan. I leave this military junta to dedicate myself exclusively to the duties of the nation's president.

"I say that this is not without emotion because all these circumstances are charged with affection--the affection to which Admiral Massera so eloquently referred. Therefore, I am afraid that my words will not be so eloquent because those words which my mind dictates with reason are obscured by those which my heart cries out. Therefore, instead of a speech and as acknowledgement of this gift which I received from my comrades in the military junta, please accept this prayer, a commitment to honor, which I make before them, before the armed forces, and before the nation itself: I ask Our Lord, in the presence of this medal which represents everything the admiral has just mentioned, that I always have the courage to change all that can and should be changed, the strength necessary to calmly accept all that cannot and should not be changed, and the wisdom to differentiate between the two. Let it be so. Thank you very much."

LABOR MINISTER DENIES WAGE HIKE, PROMISES BONUS

PY011323Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 31 Jul 78 PY

[Text] Labor and Trade Union Affairs Minister Jorge Burgoa has rejected the possibility of a government-authorized overall salary hike for workers. He added at the same time that during the next cabinet meeting he will propose the lifting of the state of siege.

In a brief statement to journalists the labor minister stated that for the time being an overall salary hike for workers is out of the question. With regard to industrialists' lack of interest in their workers, Burgoa stated that agreements between management and workers will be encouraged and facilitated. He said that factory workers must be granted a 300-peso per month bonus and indicated that his ministry will enforce this commitment.

Burgoa also said that at the coming cabinet meeting he will submit a proposal to lift the state of siege before the scheduled 3-month period. This will allow workers to carry out their activities and strengthen the organization of their unions. Burgoa said that his ministry does not plan to hamper the development of unions but rather will guarantee the full exercise of union freedoms.

The minister made his statement after a group which said it represented state-owned mining enterprise workers came to visit him and congratulate him on his new appointment. The visitors claimed to be true nationalists and indicated that they will be at the service of General Pereda Asbun's government.

NO POLITICAL PRISONERS, MINISTER ASSERTS

PY291946Y La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Jul 78 PY

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Col Jose Faustino Rico Toro has said that there are no political prisoners in the country and that the government did not analyze matters regarding the future elections.

The interior minister said that there are infiltrators not only in the Yungas zone but also in many areas of the country. He said that according to the last reports he received there are no detainees in the country, although some political organizations, especially in Oruro, have charged that their leaders have been arrested. Rico Toro was very clear when he said: [begin recording] The only thing I can say is that there are no detainees in the country. There is not one single complaint [words indistinct].

Regarding the request by mineworkers for the withdrawal of military forces from those districts, the minister said there is no reason to take that action, pointing to the instructions of President Pereda that he will have to talk with all political leaders in an atmosphere of understanding in order to overcome the problems presented by them.

Regarding the elections, he said that matter was not discussed during the cabinet meeting because they intend to discuss it very seriously.

NEW MILITARY CHIEFS OF STAFF INSTALLED

PY311815Y La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 26 Jul 78 p 4 PY

[Text] The new army, air force and navy chiefs of staff were installed yesterday during separate and private ceremonies.

The first ceremony took place at the officers club of the Bolivian Navy, where Vice Adm Moises Vazquez, the institution's commander in chief, installed Rear Adm Fernando Guillen as the navy's chief of staff, in accordance with presidential instructions.

Guillen, who was urban affairs and housing minister, replaces Rear Adm Moises Vazquez, who has been posted to the general command.

Guillen promised to work for the constant improvement of the entity following government guidelines.

Also in attendance at the ceremony was Vice Adm Gutemberg Barroso, who noted the personality of the new chief of staff.

The ceremony in which Gen Ramon Azero was installed as army chief of staff was held some hours later. He was installed by Gen David Padilla, army commander in chief.

Azero gave a brief outline of his future activities and asked for the cooperation of the members of the operative and special staff of the army.

Gen Jose Antonio Gempertegui, air force commander in chief, ratified Gen Gaston Lupo in his post as air force chief of staff. Lupo, in the presence of high-ranking air force officers, repeated his desire of continuing to work for the air force's improvement and development.

PEASANT LEADERS ACCUSED OF BEING COMMUNISTS

PY311755Y La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 1130 GMT 31 Jul 78 PY

[Text] Oscar Cespedes and Pascual Gamon, leaders of the progovernment peasant sector for many years, have been accused of being infiltrated communists by the Barrientist Peasant Revolutionary Movement [MRCB]. The MRCB has just requested the government to intervene in the Peasant Workers Confederation [CTC] and call for a national congress to replace its current leaders. The Barrientists accuse Oscar Cespedes, Pascual Gamon, Antonio Merlo and (Ricardo Sixto) of illegal acquisition of wealth, saying that they have become owners of agricultural industries in the northern area of La Paz, and have bought land and properties on the outskirts of the city. The Barrientists say that Cespedes intends to leave his henchman Gamon as the top leader of the peasant league junta. After accusing Cespedes and Gamon of being infiltrated communists, the MRCB recalls that they have served many presidents, including Ovando and Torres; and that they also took advantage of President Banzer's good faith to continue as leaders for a decade.

The Barrientists reveal that Cespedes and Gamon were given funds during the last elections and that, nevertheless, the CTC did not join the nationalist forces, because Cespedes and Gamon betrayed the cause. The Barrientists stress that Cespedes, Gamon, Merlo and (Sixto) have always been, in the past and the present, corrupt leaders. In view of this fact the Barientists demand that the government intervene in the CTC.

PRESENCIA ASSESSES GOVERNMENT DEMOCRATIZATION PLANS

PY0122102Y La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 26 Jul 78 p 3 PY

[Editorial: "The Democratization Process"]

[Text] The nation's president has made an announcement which has raised great expectations: The new government will undertake a democratization process which will be carried out slowly and which will satisfy the desires of the people. According to that announcement, the process will be developed in the following manner: 1) A commission composed of the heads of the appropriate ministries will prepare, on a priority basis, a plan setting down the steps to accomplish that democratization, and this plan should be ready shortly; 2) The plan will not be implemented all at once, but in successive stages; it will have intermediate goals leading to the ultimate objective; 3) The plan will be implemented within "reasonable" periods of time and it is to be understood that there is no definite dateline for the completion of this plan, because the word "reasonable" seems to indicate that any complex aspect of the plan will simply take longer to carry out.

So far we do not know what the general guidelines are of the plan to be implemented because nothing concrete has been said in this regard. This is why in this instance expectation and uncertainty run together. In fact, there are many questions which may be asked. For instance, whether a constituent assembly will still be held to change the characteristics of our public institutions; or whether, as has been heard in some places, there will be a legislative branch with a single chamber of the classical type and another chamber appointed for a functional purpose, in the most usual sense of the expression. As we have pointed out in a previous commentary, and since the current government is supported by official electoral results which granted representation to opposition parties, we have to suppose, at least as a possibility, that the Congress will be called in, but we cannot discard the opposite possibility, that the Congress will not be called in, or yet another possibility, that, in view of opposition refusal to cooperate, Congress will turn out to be made up of a single party, with all the consequences that this leads us to expect.

According to the principles stated by the president in his Monday speech, a democratization process also implies the cancellation of resolutions which have been enforced in the guise of laws but which are at variance with the democratic style of public life, as well as with the respect for human rights.

Speculation does not rule out the possibility of holding new elections, the characteristics of which would have to be determined.

The plan will have to logically contemplate the role of the opposition and the means through which it can influence the conduct of public affairs. We should not forget that not only domestic problems which are difficult to resolve should be contemplated at this time, but also the international situation, which is not necessarily in our favor. As an example, we should mention that we cannot be indifferent to the reaction of two of the nations which have most strongly supported our aspirations to recover a sea outlet. We refer to the United States and Venezuela, which have expressed their "concern"--with all the implications that this word currently has in diplomatic parlance--over the current situation in Bolivia.

As can be seen, there are reasons to have expectations about the plan to be prepared by the commission alluded to by the president, and also about the details of the "successive goals" leading to the ultimate goal of democratization. And there is interest in having concrete information on this as soon as possible.

CONTRERAS, OTHERS ARRESTED IN LETELIER CASE

PY020323Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0247 GMT 2 Aug 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, 1 Aug--The Chilean Government today ordered the arrest of Gen Manuel Contreras, former chief of the now-defunct National Intelligence Directorate (DINA).

The preventive measure was adopted by the military government, which also ordered the arrest of Col Pedro Espinoza, former chief of DINA's operations, and Capt Armando Fernandez, the two other persons charged by the U.S. Justice Department with the murder of former Chilean Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier in Washington in September 1976.

In a communique released tonight, the Interior Ministry states that, pursuant to the provisions of the treaty signed in 1902 between the governments of Chile and the United States, the Chilean Government ordered today the military arrest of these persons, considering that they are military officers. They will be under arrest for a maximum of 2 months, and if the appropriate extradition requests are not properly submitted within this period, they will be released immediately, the note adds.

The three officers of the Chilean Army could be extradited to the United States, where a grand jury indicted them for the attack on Letelier and his secretary, Ronni Moffit.

The communique adds that the entire Chilean nation has witnessed how the president of the republic, from the very moment at which he learned of the attack, publicly condemned the dreadful action. The Chilean Government has decisively contributed to the progress of the investigation, as the U.S. State Department itself recognized, the note adds.

The Interior Ministry noted that the mere presentation of charges does not mean that those indicted are guilty. Evidence of these charges must be produced. No person can be considered responsible until sound evidence of the charges is produced, because if this happened it would be a violation of his right to defense, his self-respect and his basic rights, the communique adds. The communique concludes by stating that the charges specified by the appropriate U.S. officials to justify the extradition request will have to be duly confirmed by the Chilean judicial branch.

Extradition Viewed Unlikely

PY020054Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2322 GMT 1 Aug 78 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, 1 Aug--The transfer to the United States of Manuel Contreras, the former chief of the secret police of the Chilean military regime, is unlikely for now, judicial sources said here today.

The U.S. Justice Department announced this afternoon that it would ask for the extradition of Contreras and two other officials of the Chilean Army who are accused of participating in the assassination of former Socialist Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier, which occurred in Washington 2 years ago.

It was indicated in Chilean judicial circles that if the United States demands Contreras' extradition the former DINA [National Intelligence Directorate] chief will have to undergo the trial pending here and thus his transfer to Washington would not be possible.

These sources did not comment on the fate of the other two Chilean officers charged with involvement in the attack by the U.S. Justice Department: Col Pedro Espinoza and Capt Armando Fernandez.

Guillermo Caceres, one of the lawyers in the case brought against Contreras yesterday on charges of kidnaping, admitted the possibility that the court could decide to set bond [disponga el arraigo] on Contreras, which would prevent him from leaving the country.

It was reported here today that government circles were not surprised by the U.S. grand jury's indictment or by the announcement that there might be an extradition petition for the three officials, since the course of the investigations were leading to that objective. An official spokesman warned that Chilean public opinion should be alert in order to avoid premature judgements, which foreign news media will surely make. The official report reiterated the willing disposition of the government of Gen Augusto Pinochet to cooperate with U.S. authorities to clear up the case.

MINISTER FERNANDEZ DENIES DETENTION OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

PY311718Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1332 GMT 29 Jul 78 PY

[Text] Madrid, 29 Jul--In an interview published today by the newspaper EL PAIS, Chilean Deputy Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez [as received] stated that in the nation "there were absolutely no political prisoners after the high-ranking communist leaders, Luis Corvalan and Jorge Montes, were released, something which has been verified by several serious and objective international entities.

"Nevertheless, I am sure that Marxist propaganda will continue to repeat this slogan for a long time in accordance with is usual methods," he added, because "they want to divide us and revive antagonisms abroad."

EL PAIS, an independent newspaper which has published considerable information critical of the Chilean regime, devotes nearly one whole page today to the interview with Sergio Fernandez, who concludes by saying that "the truth about Chile is clearing the road. The propaganda clashes with the evidence and the intentions which stimulated the former are now out in the open."

UN RIGHTS GROUP LEAVES AFTER 2-WEEK STUDY

PY281555Y Santiago Radio Mineria Network in Spanish 1030 GMT 28 Jul 78 PY

[Excerpts] The ad hoc UN human rights group left Chile very impressed. The group returned to the United States. Before it left the ad hoc group held its last working session with Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos.

RELATIONS WITH BOLIVIA TO REMAIN UNCHANGED

FAU1235?Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0146 GMT 1 Aug 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 31 Jul (LATIN)--The information secretariat of the presidency announced today that Colombia's diplomatic and consular relations with Bolivia will remain unchanged. A communique issued by the Foreign Ministry tonight indicated that instructions in this regard had been issued to the Colombian Embassy in La Paz.

The communique states that the Republic of Colombia, convinced that the process of return to constitutional normalcy will take place in line with the democratic principles of the inter-American system, has decided to continue its normal diplomatic and consular relations with Bolivia.

TURBAY AYALA QUESTIONED ABOUT GOVERNMENT'S PLANS

FAU1235?Y Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 27 Jul 78 pp 1A, 11A PA

[Interview with Colombian President-elect Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala conducted during flight from Caracas to Barranquilla on 26 July, following his visit to Venezuela]

[Excerpts] [Question] Dr Alfonso Lopez Michelsen recently said in his address to Congress that the new government which will be installed in office in 11 days will face great economic and social difficulties. What approach will your government take in solving them, and what will be your government's program?

[Answer] Obviously, the country has problems. That is the best reason for the government to proceed with care and thoroughness to study the problems and seek adequate solutions while realizing that there are no miraculous solutions. I do not claim to possess any faculties other than the human ones. Therefore, I must study with those who have worked on these problems to find what will finally be the best solutions. However, during my electoral campaign, I outlined some very clear guidelines and approaches that I would follow in my government. I have maintained that there is a need to promote production through tax incentives and development credits.

I have also called attention to the need to strengthen the policy of decentralized development. I have mentioned the need to reestablish security to keep investors from feeling isolated and unprotected. I have said that as much as possible my policies will be directed toward creating large-scale employment. In line with these ideas, the statement that President Carlos Andres Perez and I issued in Maracaibo indicates that we are going to make the Venezuelan border a pole of development in which we can absorb considerable manpower from both countries. I am not unaware that the social drama requires immediate measures and I will be ready to study them with the government team.

[Question] Your predecessor has said that you will also have to face a new style of opposition that seeks not only to oppose the government, but also to attack it. How do you propose to act in this regard?

[Answer] I believe even a preventive opposition exists, and that there are persons who are looking for reasons to oppose the incoming government. I also believe that the issue of security applies not only to the individual, but to the state as well. It is necessary to find a way to safeguard the security of the state as a fundamental basis for defending the security of the individual. This falls within the precepts of security policy. We shall have to implement plans to deal with this very serious problem, which justifiably concerns the Colombian people.

[Question] Mr President: You have been one of the most criticized persons in national politics. At the same time, some people have been heard to say that perhaps you will do a good job of governing precisely because of this climate of criticism, in contrast to other presidents who came to power with greater support. Will you fulfill these expectations?

[Answer] I expect to apply all my devotion to find the way to solve and overcome problems. I do not know what the results of these actions will be, but in any case, what I can promise is my firmness, my willingness to serve and my knowledge of the problems and the persons who may be involved in solving these matters. No one can give assurances that he will solve all problems. I know that I have been criticized and that I will continue to be criticized, because I have critics who work full time, even overtime, and I cannot hope that this situation will change overnight. I am well aware that any effort that I make in that direction is useless. Whatever I may do, whether good or bad, there will always be those who criticize and judge my actions erroneously.

[Question] What action will you take in connection with the high price of staples?

[Answer] The problem of high prices is not simply one of political rhetoric. Some people believe that prices can be kept down by employing political rhetoric. However, economic problems must be handled by economics. For example, if you stimulate production and there are enough products to meet the market demand you cannot speculate with them or hoard them. The contrary occurs when there is scarcity. That is why I have promised to stimulate production.

[Question] How would you assess Lopez' government?

[Answer] Lopez's performance will be judged by history. His work has covered many fronts and, naturally, as all important work, it is subject to debate. However, in my opinion, he has laid the groundwork for a long-term policy and I admit that I will benefit in many ways from much of the groundwork he has laid through policies which are undeniably interesting; such as that on energy development, on integrated rural development and on many other areas such as the demarcation of marine borders with several countries. Many people will take issue now with some aspects of Lopez' efforts, as in every democratic country. I think debate is democracy's essence. Lastly, the assessment must be made once the emotional atmosphere has died down. One cannot properly judge the performance of a government in the midst of battle. It is better done when reviewed in the context of its historical perspective.

In concluding, Turbay said: "Finally, my main interest is to ask the entire country to reflect and to work on the national problems with the determination to overcome them. I am aware of the Colombian people's creative capacity and know that they will accomplish what they set out to do. The government alone cannot solve the problem of the enterprises. I ask for the cooperation of the Colombian people and, in addition, will gladly welcome criticism against my government whenever such criticism is justified. I will regard it as cooperation. I demand this type of cooperation so the people can point out without acrimony the failings in order to correct them.

Some people think they are infallible. I am not one of those who are infallible but rather one who is. I admit that my government, which will be formed by human beings, will be subject to mistakes. However, I guarantee that I am determined to rectify any error we may commit but which can be corrected.

ROLDOS WARNS OF PRO-COUP ACTIVITIES BY RIGHTISTS

PA311747Y Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 1255 GMT 31 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Jaime Roldos Aguilera and Osvaldo Hurtado, the presidential and vice presidential candidates for the Concentration of Popular Forces and the Popular Democratic Party, respectively, have issued a communique stating that the representatives of the extreme right want to mock the will of the people as expressed on 16 July. They added that the extreme right is antifatherland, represents the oligarchy and is against the people. The rightists, the communique says, are a sector which wants to promote a coup d'etat and to establish a new dictatorship for which the president of the Supreme Court of Justice has offered to be a candidate [as heard].

The communique adds that in order to do this, a multi-million dollar campaign has been launched to present those who won the 16 July elections as extremists. Those who are promoting this campaign financed the large electoral campaigns and cannot resign themselves to losing their heavy campaign investments, privileges, [word indistinct] large dividends they would gain from the new administration. As a first step toward the coup d'etat, they are creating an artificial economic crisis by halting investments, holding back loans and promoting the spectacular rise of the dollar, the communique adds.

Joining the oligarchic campaign are the officials of the dictatorship, who are trying to introduce into the second electoral round certain norms that will change what should be [words indistinct]. Through changes, they want to impose new electoral formulas to the already triumphant formula of the people. This will be to no avail because we represent the vast majority of the Ecuadoreans. [words indistinct] alternatives of not respecting the will of the people at the polls, of the slowness with which (?they are counting the votes), [words indistinct] percentages of voting, the immoral activities to accomodate the second place [finisher] and thus diminish the overwhelming difference in our favor. In addition, statements are being made by [words indistinct] who are proclaiming fraud in the country, heaven only knows from where.

The communique adds that while the government prohibits them from disseminating any electoral propaganda and even infringes on their freedom to move and communicate, a slander campaign against them is being allowed. In the face of rumors, whose goal is an economic crisis, the government has not adopted any measure despite the fact that the law provides for this. The final objective is to disavow the results of the 16 July elections, depriving the Ecuadorean people of their decision and perpetuating the chain of coups in the country.

Jaime Roldos and Osvaldo Hurtado Hereby explain that the democratic, humanist and christian principles which they practice and which are included in the 21-point platform which they presented to the country at the beginning of the electoral campaign constitute the best guarantee that they will not lead the country toward totalitarianism and state ownership. They add that the offensive of the oligarchy, its pressures and intrigues will not break the alliance and will not make them abandon the commitment which they have with the people for social justice. We are and will continue to be, the communique adds, together with the people who elected us, together with the democratic and progressive sectors of the country in order to oppose fraud, the [word indistinct] measures and the coup because democracy should be operative when one has the future of an electoral triumph as well as when it [word indistinct] as is the case now with those whom we defeated at the polls and do not know how to lose and accept the will of the Ecuadorean people. We are addressing all the Ecuadoreans who, like us, hope for democracy and respect for human dignity to prevail in the country and, in particular, in (?the armed forces).

We urge them to close ranks to defend our right to choose the government. We ask those who rule us and whose word of honor is at stake, not to allow fraud and to respect the results of the 16 July elections.

HUMAN RIGHTS LEADER COMMENTS ON LAINO CASE

FY311453Y Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 27 Jul 78 FY

[Text] "The attitude of the government toward Domingo Laino is damaging even more Paraguay's image regarding the violations of human rights, and is a contradiction of what Foreign Minister Nogues said at the OAS Assembly."

These remarks were made to our newspaper yesterday by Carmen de Lara Castro, president of the Paraguayan Commission for the Defense of Human Rights. She returned from the United States last Monday after making a tour of that country at the invitation of the State Department.

De Lara Castro added: "We believe that the Laino case is a new violation of human rights and I believe that he deserves the complete support of the commission. We will provide him this support if circumstances allow it."

During the interview yesterday, the former deputy said that she began her visit to the United States at the invitation of the State Department on 22 May 1978 and attended the last OAS Assembly in Washington. During her stay in that country, de Lara Castro made contact with members of the State Department, officials, judges and individuals belonging to institutions advocating the defense of human rights.

She then said: "I believe there is no doubt that this is a government reprisal against Laino because of the remarks he made in the United States. There was no need to arrest him the way they did, since the government has all the legal means to curtail the freedom of any citizen."

Regarding her activities in the United States, de Lara Castro reported that she met with members of the State Department, the National Council of Churches and individuals who advocate the defense of human rights. She pointed out that through Radio Pacific and the Voice of America she made comments in Washington on the human rights situation in our country.

Regarding her alleged links in the United States with persons accused of being extremists, she pointed out that the accusations are completely absurd. She said: "The remarks made by Ambassador Bareiro Maffiodo in this regard have been called to my attention. Because he holds such a high position, it seems to me that he would be a little more responsible since he has accused me of traveling to the United States several times to contact extremists."

In conclusion, she said: "I have been in the United States only twice, in 1966 and now. It would be ridiculous to go to that country to contact these people since, as Bareiro Maffiodo should know, the United States is not now experiencing extremist activity."

NEW MUNICIPALITIES LAW ANNOUNCED

PA2900O7Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 2225 GMT 28 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 28 Jul (EFE)--The Peruvian military government promulgated a municipalities law today which returns autonomy to the various city halls and establishes that their members will be chosen through elections. The new law likewise establishes that mayors will receive a salary and will be exclusively dedicated to executive functions. The mayors were previously selected or dismissed by the Interior Ministry, of which they were a part.

The new law establishes the "real and effective" participation of local residents in the solution of their problems and the development of their communities. The law will go into effect after the holding of municipal elections, which will be called by the National Electoral Board 15 days after the corresponding electoral law has been passed. Meanwhile, the provincial councils are empowered to take the necessary steps in order to implement the law.

It has also been established that there will be municipalities not only in provinces and districts but also in towns [as received] and that officials in peasant and Indian communities will be chosen by popular vote.

The first municipal elections will choose mayors and councilmen in district municipalities. These officials will be elected for 3-year terms and cannot be reelected for a consecutive period. Municipalities with populations of under 5,000 will elect 1 mayor and 5 councilmen; those with less than 10,000 inhabitants will elect 1 mayor and 8 councilmen; those with up to 50,000 inhabitants will elect 1 mayor and 11 councilmen; those with 100,000 inhabitants will chose 1 mayor and 26 councilmen.

The law also provides for the election of aldermen in municipal provincial assemblies, which should have no less than 5 members for 3-year terms. The provincial aldermen's assembly should have a president for a 1-year period who cannot be reelected.

Other innovations introduced by the new law are the creation of a national municipal development institute to develop, encourage and strengthen the economies of the municipalities and the creation of a national municipal bank which will operate as a state enterprise. The law also calls for periodic meetings of the country's municipal councils in order to reach general agreements.

MINING FEDERATION CALLS STRIKE FOR 4 AUGUST

PA011557Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2110 GMT 31 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 31 Jul (AFP)--The National Federation of Mining and Metallurgy Workers of Peru announced here today an indefinite general strike beginning Friday. Victor Cuadros, the federation's secretary general, and Ricardo Diaz Chavez, its legal adviser--both elected to the Constituent Assembly for the leftist Popular Democratic Union--reported that they informed the government about the strike today.

They both told AFP that the federation adopted the measure during a national plenum 4 days ago due to the "intransigence of the government." The government had declared mining strikes illegal because it considered mining to be within the strategic and emergency sector.

The leaders are demanding the immediate reinstatement through an unconditional labor amnesty of all workers fired from the mining centers and the settlement of the hunger strike which some workers are staging. They are also calling for an answer to the lists of demands filed by trade unions affiliated to the federation, the recognition of others, the incorporation into the social security system of certain mining areas and the repeal of a decree law declaring a state of emergency in mining. Finally, the document submitted to the Labor Ministry demands wage increases and the freezing of prices for staples.

DELEGATION HEAD ADDRESSES NONALINED CONFERENCE

PA2800402Y Lima Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2049 GMT 27 Jul 78 PA

[Excerpt] In a speech given at the nonalined countries ministerial conference in Belgrade yesterday, Ambassador Julio Ego-Aguirre, foreign relations secretary general, conveyed the fraternal and solidary greetings of the Peruvian people and Government. Currently involved in a process to institutionalize democracy after having concluded the first phase of the transfer of power through the election of the Constituent Assembly, which is a prelude to the 1980 general elections.

As president of the Peruvian delegation to the conference, Ambassador Ego-Aguirre explained Peru's position regarding the nonalined movement. "Since its entrance into the movement, Peru has been proud of remaining loyal to the commitments and obligations of nonalinement. We are a nonalined country by conviction and as such we have not attempted to impose policies or support positions that are not those of the movement. Respectful of the independence and sovereignty of all states, we have fought against intervention and domination in all its forms," he said before the conference.

He added that "Peru is convinced that the strength of nonalinement lies in its unity, solidarity and, fundamentally, its independence. Any deviation from that line of autonomy, of clear differentiation from the blocs of power, compromises the destiny of the movement since it affects its credibility and therefore its moral authority and policy."

He noted that "this was expressed by President Morales Bermudez at the closing of the fifth conference of foreign ministers of the nonalined countries held in Lima when he said: 'Peru firmly believes that nonalinement must maintain its independent position in the face of all military, political and economic poles of power because only in this way can it safeguard its unity and cohesion and construct a force capable of counterbalancing and overcoming those aberrant hegemonies."

Ambassador Ego-Aguirre stressed that "the preservation of the movement's autonomy is the best guarantee for maintaining the authenticity of the decision-making process as the unquestionable expression of the majority's will. It is for this reason that since its entrance into the group, Peru has stated that special emphasis must be placed on the common objectives--which are the ones confirming the adhesion and the action of the entire group--while those objectives of individual countries must be dealt with with prudence, particularly in the case that they are not shared by the majority sectors of our group." He added that "within this context, if the perfecting of the process concerning the adoption of decisions demands a review of the current procedures and mechanisms, Peru is willing to provide its help in the search for better solutions."

Ambassador Ego-Aguirre said that "Peru is aware that parallel to the need for reforms and for domestic efforts by each country, there is need for the influx of foreign financial resources to activate the production and development of our peoples.

But we must also demand from the international financial community the granting of loans under broad conditions in accordance with the situation of our economics so that the demands of the terms established will not be incompatible with the needs of the productive process and will not bring about effects which are exactly opposite to the purpose for which foreign capital is sought. In many cases those demands go beyond the strictly financial framework, and by undermining the specific goals for which they were created, cause unacceptable social perturbations which are in fact a subtle and veiled attack against human rights originating from abroad."

The speech by the secretary general of foreign relations was reported by international news agencies, extensively reproduced in the Lima press and highlighted in the radio and television newscasts in Lima.

BELAUNDE TERRY TO BE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE IN 1980

PA3114172Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2005 GMT 30 Jul 78 PA

[Excerpts] Lima, 30 Jul (LATIN)--Sources within the Popular Action [AP] Party reported today that former President Fernando Belaunde Terry will be the party's candidate in the general elections scheduled for 1980. Meanwhile, AP Secretary General Javier Alva Orlandini reiterated that the presidential elections "must necessarily be moved forward and convoked by the Constituent Assembly."

By decision of its founder Belaunde Terry, the AP did not participate in the 18 June elections for members of the Constituent Assembly on the grounds that the Assembly would be an "appendix of the military regime" and that it would lack "autonomy and freedom."

Alva Orlandini told the press that the Assembly "must determine the basic prerogatives of the legislative and executive branches and call general elections without an unnecessary and dangerous delay." However, the decree convoking the elections for the Constituent Assembly specified that the function of that body is to amend the constitution. It contains no mention of legislative or executive functions. He won the election in 1963.

Belaunde is the first politician to be named a presidential candidate by his supporters. This would be his fourth presidential candidacy.

KING JUAN CARLOS OF SPAIN TO VISIT IN NOVEMBER

PY3113192 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Jul 78 PY

[Text] King Juan Carlos will visit Peru during the latter half of November 1978. President Morales Bermudez cordially invited him for an official visit and the two chiefs of state will discuss extensively matters of common interest, especially the economic, technical and cultural [words indistinct] between the two countries.

The visit of King Juan Carlos, who will be accompanied by his wife and (?small daughter), will serve to strengthen even more the ties which have traditionally united the peoples and governments of Peru and Spain.

BRIEFS

COLOR TV--Lima--The technical director of Peruvian TV stated that it is capable of broadcasting color programs thanks to recently acquired equipment. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Jul 78 PY]

PRESIDENT'S ACCUSATIONS CREATE TENSION IN CABINET

PA011922Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1805 GMT 1 Aug 78 PA

[By Jose Carreno]

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 1 Aug (EFE)--The report that Mexican President Jose Lopez-Portillo has accused several of his closest aides of pursuing their own interests set off a crisis in the presidential cabinet today, Tuesday. According to reliable sources, the presidential accusation was raised during a private meeting at which Lopez-Portillo warned "some" of his secretaries of state that they must stop blocking each other or face being relieved of their responsibilities. The "dissidents" were not identified.

Lopez-Portillo said that to the many problems already faced by the country must be added those created by the personal interests of members of his own cabinet who cling to their ideas when the president himself makes a different decision. The same sources said that Lopez-Portillo even noted that by pursuing their own ends these officials are opposing the nation's highest interests.

This is an unprecedented accusation in this country, where possible internal difficulties in the government have normally been silenced. They have now been aired more or less discreetly, which lends force to expectations of changes in the cabinet.

According to local political observers, the Mexican president also wanted to stress that he is "number one" in national politics, following reports that his government (Interior) Secretary Jesus Reyes Heroles is the real "political manager" in the government.

Some political specialists feel that this is simply an attempt to show that Lopez-Portillo is already in full control of a situation that had been altered by the attempts of some previous chief executives and pressure groups to exert influence at the highest government circles. In any case, local political circles have started speculating about the persons that may be leaving the circle of close aides to the president, thus losing a career that will take one of the survivors to the presidency in 1982.

This "competition" may have triggered the "ministorm" inside the government to a great extent, but not less important was the president's desire, with an eye to the future, to obtain greater efficiency from his secretaries instead of personal prominence.

In the last analysis, Lopez-Portillo's accusation heralded a political minicrisis whose outcome remains to be seen but which will undoubtedly bring many surprises to Mexicans, particularly to the politicians.

RADIO STATION SUPPORTS NATION'S NONALINED POLICY

PA011550Y Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Aug 78 PA

[Station editorial: "Mexico, for International Justice and Peace"]

[Text] As chief of the Mexican delegation to the nonalined countries' conference in Belgrade, Mexican Ambassador to Yugoslavia Jorge Eduardo Navarrete clearly explained Mexico's position concerning that movement and reiterated our country's interest in continuing to participate in strengthening the nonalined policy within the limitations imposed by its status as observed. This position is consistent with Mexico's foreign policy.

One cannot overlook the fact that many of the principles of nonalinement fully coincide with those which our country has traditionally upheld and constantly struggles for in international forums.

In the name of Mexico, Ambassador Navarrete recognized that the nonalined countries are a broad example of using coordination and understanding to confront the international economic, social and political problems of our times. The principles of the nonalined countries coincide with those of Mexico. They are aimed at the establishment of justice and equality in international relations and the strengthening of peace in the world.

Mexico must reorganize and give its total support to all the efforts undertaken to achieve changes in economic relations among peoples, changes which will lead to a more just situation and a reduction of the gap between the wealthy and poor countries, and to those efforts aimed at achieving better international cooperation for a shared development.

LOPEZ-PORTILLO MEETS WITH COMMUNIST PARTY LEADERS

PA271320Y Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 27 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Speaking to (?leaders) of the Mexican Communist Party, Mexican President Jose Lopez-Portillo came out in favor of the permanent search for formulas to negotiate trade union, labor and political problems. The Mexican president and the communists agreed that the right of the members of all political parties to engage in legal political activity should be upheld without involving reprisals or other restraints [words indistinct].

The foregoing statements were made during a visit paid to President Lopez-Portillo at the Los (Pinos) residence in the Mexican capital by the Communist Party Central Committee members led by President Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo.

PEMEX RELEASES NEW OIL PRODUCTION FIGURES

PA241958Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1820 GMT 24 Jul 78 PA

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 24 Jul (EFE)--According to a "Mexican Petroleum" [PEMEX] internal document, whose figures confirmed Mexico's position as one of the richest hydrocarbon-producing countries in the world, the Mexican petroleum potential has increased to 280 billion barrels.

The document, which was published today, Monday, in the newspaper "UNO MAS UNO," establishes the proven reserves at 40 billion barrels, which represents a marked increase over official figures. Current PEMEX figures cite 16 billion barrels as proven reserves, 31 billion as proable reserves and 120 billion as potential reserves.

This year, PEMEX is carrying out an exploration program which includes the drilling of 114 wells: 15 in the sea, 4 in lakes and 95 on land. According to the report, the most important recent discoveries include those of the Gulf of Campeche in the southeast and the new deposits in the Chiapas and Tabasco region where the richest production area is located.

Mexico presently produces approximately 1.4 million barrels of crude oil per day. Of these, it exports 304,000 barrels, mostly to the United States. According to PEMEX programs, the daily production will increase to 2.25 million in 1982, with an export figure of 1.1 million barrels.

GOVERNMENT-YOUNGER SYMPOSIUM IN FARALLON

PA0108215Y Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 31 Jul 78 pp 1, 16 PA

[Article by Diana Arosemena; special for LA ESTRELLA]

[Excerpts] Members of the government and young representatives of labor, peasant, student, worker, professional and business sectors held a symposium on 28, 29 and 30 July at the Omar Torrijos Herrera Military Academy in Rio Hato.

The experiment, called Farallon Symposium 78, was similar to a meeting that government officials and representatives of private enterprise held in April 1976 in Farallon, which served to strengthen a fluid and positive communication between both sectors. In accordance with the moment our country is going through, which is characterized by matters that need to be aired and that must be dealt with through the proper channels, a joint private enterprise group and the government proceeded to coordinate this symposium with the participation of all representative sectors of the nation.

Despite the absence of some government officials, some members of the National Guard staff and some representatives of the community who were invited, the result was a broad and worthwhile dialog which will be beneficial to the Panamanian nation.

The main purpose of the symposium was to have Panamanians of different circles unite in search of solutions to and effective suggestions for the nation's problems and to eliminate the points of dissension among the sectors participating in the symposium. The subjects discussed were: considerations on the problems of education and national welfare, considerations on the nation's economic policy and considerations on national politics. The panels were formed by a government team and representatives from the private sector acted as moderators. The moderators were Mario Rognoni and Juan Jose Amado III. Each session lasted approximately 4 hours, except that concerning national politics, which went on a little longer.

The first panel was formed by Education Minister Aristides Royo; Eligio Salas, University of Panama rector; Dr Gustavo Garcia de Paredes, University of Panama academic vice rector; and Delia Serrano, education planning and reform general director. As a special concession, Father Carlos Aria, Santa Maria la Antigua University rector, was also appointed to the panel.

The discussion on the subject of education and national welfare had a slow start but, as the session went on, it turned into an interesting and worthwhile dialog with questions and positive statements from the participants. The main theme expressed by the panel on education dealt with educational planning in connection with the use of human resources. Different aspects of the problems in education were analyzed, such as illiteracy (20 percent of the population), unemployment among teachers (5,800 still without jobs) and implementation of an educational reform.

On the 2d day, the symposium opened with a panel on economic policy. Minister Ardito Barletta delivered a brilliant and promising exposition on the country's economic restructuring, presenting strategic solutions to the nation's development. He emphasized investment in human resources as the axis of the strategy necessary to encourage and propitiate the country's economic development.

The views of the student sector coincided in many ways with some problems mentioned by the workers sector. They both expressed their concern over the denationalization of our economy and requested a more nationalist development leading to greater economic independence.

The panel on national politics was presided over by Romulo Escobar Bethancourt, political adviser to the chief of government, who made a general outline of national politics. Other members of the panel were Labor and Social Welfare Minister Adolfo Ahumada, Education Minister Aristides Royo, Lt Col Roberto Diaz, Lt Col Manuel J. Arauz and Ricardo Rodriguez and Miguel A. Picard Ami, members of the legislation commission.

As the participants expected, the panel on national politics originated some exciting questions, which were directed to the government team. Apart from questioning national politics, the participants made analytical expositions of their own views.

In his statements, Escobar defended the role of the National Guard in Panamanian political life. After referring to the political activity of the present government and the various coups d'etat in the republic, Escobar said that the participation of the National Guard in the nation's politics is not an isolated phenomenon resulting from the October 1968 movement. He said that the 1968 coup d'etat was more an act of survival than a revolutionary movement.

With regard to the government's position on international policy and the document recently published by the Panamanian Foreign Affairs Ministry on foreign policy, Escobar said that Panama was abiding by UN guidelines and termed the document "consistent with the international policy adopted by the present government from the start and in agreement with the characteristics of neutrality and nonintervention maintained by Panama in matters of this kind."

With regard to local politics, Escobar said that "the establishment of a political system cannot be invented [as published] and Panama's problem is not a problem of socialism but of national liberation." Escobar added that the country "must return to the system of political parties and the direct election of the president of the republic.

According to statements made by the panelists, the government is consolidating the foundations for a democratic political system based on the following principles:

1. Consolidation of our political institutions to strengthen the democratic system;

2. Consolidation of political parties; and

3. The strengthening of constitutional norms to create a legislative branch independent from the executive branch.

The student sector represented at the symposium by students Moreno and Valderrama from FEP [Federation of Panamanian Students] was in favor of the present national assembly of representatives system as the most important people's representative organization, the creation of political parties conceived according to an ideological platform and the active participation of the National Guard in the nation's political life.

Regarding a direct question about the National Guard's role in the political panorama being planned, Lt Col Roberto Diaz said that the National Guard assumed the role of a deliberating body 10 years ago, defining deliberating body as that capable of discerning and of participating in an action. "I believe in a National Guard which intervenes in national affairs, sometimes as a mediator and sometimes as a bridge," Diaz said. "There should be no social differences among Panamanians: We should all participate," he added.

Education Minister Royo answered a question by a reporter who asked if public employees would be compelled to join the Democratic Revolutionary Party by saying: "The Democratic Revolutionary Party does not exist as yet: It must be organized. We will never force public employees to join any party."

A survey drafted by the participants in the symposium was distributed among those present. Following is a copy of the survey. At the time this report was released there was still no information on its results.

1. Should political parties exist?
____Yes
____No

2. They should have the following number of members:
_____Without Limit
_____5,000
_____10,000
_____from 10,000 to 25,000
_____25,000 to 40,000
_____supply the number of members

3. Should there be a regulation on:
Appointment of the directorates?
____Yes
____No
Way of choosing a candidate?
____Yes
____No

4. Should the government subsidize political expenses?
____Yes
____No

5. The candidates for representatives should:
_____run supported by a party
_____participate as individuals
_____supported or not, it does not matter

6. The legislative branch should:
_____stem from the 505
_____be elected directly, by direct vote

7. General Torrijos should:

_____continue as chief of government
_____become president of the republic

8. The political solution is:
_____To regulate political parties for the 1984 elections?
_____To call a constituent and elections in 1980.

The Farallon Symposium 78 ended on Sunday after an open-air mass and a final evaluation meeting.

TORRIJOS INVITES SPANISH PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT COUNTRY

PA0100462 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 31 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Chief of Government Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera has invited Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez to visit Panama soon. This visit might coincide with Suarez' scheduled visit to Cuba and Argentina in September. According to reports in Madrid, the message sent by Torrijos to Suarez noted that Panama will give a warm welcome to the leader who prompted the peaceful and democratic change in Spain. The message adds that the visit will serve to further strengthen the traditional ties with Spain.

BELIZE

BRITISH GOVERNMENT BACKS BELIZEAN CHOICE

FIO11550Y Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 28 Jul 78 p 1 FL

[Excerpt] Bridgetown, 27 Jul--The British Government has reiterated that there will be no settlement of Guatemala's claim to Belize territory except with the approval of the Belizean people.

The latest assurance has come in the British Parliament from minister of state for foreign and commonwealth relations, Mr. Ted Rowlands.

He was replying to questions from MP Tony Durant, who wanted a statement on recent developments on negotiations between the United Kingdom and the Government of Guatemala.

GUATEMALA

MINISTER SAYS VIOLENCE CRIMINAL, NOT POLITICAL

PA012225Y Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 26 Jul 78 pp 1, 11 PA

[Text] A new wave of violence, characterized as more criminal than political, is sweeping the country, according to Government Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz.

Interviewed with regard to certain recent events such as the assassination of labor leader Mario Rolando Mujia Cordova, the release of three prisoners by unidentified persons in Santa Lucia Cotzumalguapa and the frequent discoveries of tortured and bullet-riddled bodies, the minister acknowledged that news dispatches and police reports reveal an increase in violence in the last few days.

The minister said that the causes of this are varied and complex, ranging from hunger to evil intentions and the desire to acquire money without working.

Alvarez Ruiz said that the national police and treasury guards have taken a series of measures against the wave of violence but that their methods cannot be publicized since this would warn the criminals.

Regarding the case of Mujia Cordova, the minister said that it is regrettable that blood continues to be shed in Guatemala and that dialog is being abandoned as a means of resolving differences.

Regarding reports of the emergence of a "death squad," the minister said that so far the police have no knowledge of the existence of such an organization.

He added that the bodies found recently in neighborhood streets and in isolated spots may be the result of gang wars among criminals. In any case, the minister said, investigations are underway to determine whether such a squad is operating and if it is, it will be crushed in accordance with the law.

HONDURAS

NICARAGUAN NATIONAL GUARD REPORTEDLY SEIZES HONDURANS

PA0108233Y San Pedro Sula EL TIEMPO in Spanish 27 Jul 78 p 5 PA

[Text] A Nicaraguan National Guard patrol entered Honduran territory and seized six Hondurans on the morning of 23 July in the village of Botija, Choluteca Department. Mrs Eva del Carmen Gomez (identification card No 15-16-4, issued in San Marcos de Colon) revealed the incident to Benito Tercero, Radio America correspondent in Choluteca.

According to her testimony, 10 armed Nicaraguan National Guardsmen violated national sovereignty and at 0500 on 23 July seized a Honduran family composed of Emilia Espinal, Antonio, Agustin, Bertilio, Bernardo and Modesto Gomez, in the community on the border with Nicaragua. The head of the family is Modesto Gomez and the woman is the wife of his son, Antonio. Two minors were among those seized.

The report adds that the family was mistreated by the Nicaraguan guardsmen, who destroyed their property and took them prisoner to San Pedro del Norte, a community in Nicaragua, where they are being held in the garrison's jail.

Capt Ismael Benitez Gelindo, officer of the 11th Infantry Battalion, headquartered in Choluteca, told EL TIEMPO that a commission has been appointed to investigate the charges. "We do not yet have an official report on the investigations but measures have been taken to find out whether or not the charge is true," he added.

Meanwhile, the armed forces public relations [illegible]ce reported that "officially there is nothing on the subject," adding that it is wa[illegible]g for reports to issue a bulletin.

LIBERAL PARTY UNITES TO SEEK POLITICAL VICTORY

PA0100333Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2012 GMT 31 Jul 78 PA

[By Miguel Pineda]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 31 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The traditional Liberal Party of Honduras [PLH] has made a pact of unity with its two dissident factions (democratic left and conservative), under pressure of a possible continuation in power of present chief of state Gen Juan Alberto Melgar Castro. The far-reaching decision was made at an extraordinary PLH convention held over the past 3 days (Friday to Sunday). It discussed and approved substantial reforms within the political party after more than a century of belligerance.

The Liberal convention was called to redraft the basic rules of the party to make them consistent with the new electoral and political parties law which will regulate the 1980 elections to return civilians to power. Modesto Rodas Alvarado, head of the Liberal Party, and Carlos Roberto Reina, leader of the democratic left--the progressive sector of liberalism--decided to join together to present a solid front to regain the power which they lost to the military in 1972 during a coalition administration with the National Party of Honduras [PLH].

The Liberal convention, attended by more than 280 municipal representatives, changed the old rules and established a system of proportional intergration of the two factions' local and central leaderships. The latter was made to correspond to the new political organizations law which was enacted by the government in January of this year. Leaders of the two Liberal factions, who criticized the corruption of the military regime and the involvement of army officers in drug trafficking, coined the phrase "the revolution of honesty" as the battle cry for the next election.

One of the high points of the convention was the speech by Rodas Alvarado, who said that if present chief of state Juan Alberto Melgar Castro participated in an election without his military investiture, he would be defeated. By this, the old Liberal leader was implying that if, as has been reported, Melgar becomes the National Party candidate and gives up his military privileges, he would not be serious competition. In their speeches the united democratic left and conservative leaders rejected the possiblity of Melgar Castro continuing in power. Nevertheless, Melgar was praised for agreeing to allow a democratic opening in Honduras.

NICARAGUA

GUARDSMEN INJURED IN CLASH WITH STUDENTS

PA011401Y Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1220 GMT 1 Aug 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] At 1930 last night there was an incident at No 2 Las Americas between students and BECAT [Antiterrorist Special Brigade] units which were patrolling the area.

The scanty information which we were able to obtain at the scene of events indicates that a barricade had been erected near the Mercedes movie theater, four and one-half blocks from the lake. Apparently, the military tried to take it down, whereupon bombs were heard to explode and shots were fired into the air.

Residents of the area report that they retreated to their homes when the shooting started. Nevertheless, a few minutes later there was a large-scale military mobilization and ambulances arrived to remove some three national guardsmen who had been injured or burned.

Apparently, no one was arrested. When newsmen arrived some 12 guard patrols had been mobilized. According to the residents, several ambulances arrived, but the injured militarymen were carried away in an army vehicle.

YOUTH AGAINST IMPERIALISM TRIBUNAL CONTINUES

FL011433 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service, Channel 13, in Spanish at 2019 GMT on 31 July carries the afternoon session of the 2d day of work of the "youth against imperialism" tribunal from the Camilo Cienfuegos Hall of the Cuban Academy of Sciences in Havana. Following an introduction by the television announcer in which he explains that "today's topic is racial discrimination in its forms of racism, fascism and others, the president of the tribunal calls for "order in the court."

The first witness is masked. The tribunal excuses the witness from identifying himself and is asked to state his country of origin. The witness states he is from Bolivia. In his deposition the witness accuses his country's "fascist regime" of denying the Bolivian people the most essential rights. The witness' charges are control of the birth rate in Bolivia in complicity with the U.S. Agency for International Development, and a racist plan aimed at favoring immigration of South African racists.

The next witness is (Shakil Abdul Monam) from Palestine, vice president of the International Union of Students. In his deposition the witness discusses the racial discrimination being endured by the African peoples. He then talks about support given by imperialist forces to the Zionist movement in its "aggression against the Arab peoples." He accuses the Israelis of attempting to destroy the Arab nations and seize sovereign territories.

The next witness, [words indistinct], from the Netherlands, states that he is a member of the Dutch Committee for Solidarity with Southern Africa. He says he has come before the tribunal to file two charges and denounce the Western governments which support the South African regimes and do not abide by UN sanctions. He reports he has brought with him a list of violations by capitalist countries. He explains the methods used by Western governments to violate the oil embargo ordered by the United Nations against Rhodesia. He then refers to capitalist countries' business dealings with South Africa through transnational enterprises. The witness delivers to the tribunal a documentary film in support of his allegations.

The next witness, (Gladys Almat), a young lady from Syria, states that she is a professor at her country's university. She informs the tribunal that she is appearing to denounce the horrors and brutal repression being endured by the Arab peoples at the hands of Zionist forces. She describes the destruction of entire cities in Arab-occupied territories and the disappearance of the inhabitants.

The next witness, (Karl Mintz), from West Berlin, states her profession is a communist [as heard]. She reports she is going to talk about imperialist policy in West Berlin. She explains the treatment she has endured because of her political leaning. She claims she has been subjected to brainwashing sessions by the authorities. The president of the tribunal, Hugo Villar, asks the witness to explain the methods used by the German authorities to brainwash political prisoners.

The next witness, Angel Quintero Rivera, from Puerto Rico, states he is a social scientist. In his deposition the witness accuses imperialism of discriminating in employment by race, sex and national origin. He gives percentages of discrimination by U.S. corporations in Puerto Rico, which assign menial jobs to Puerto Rican blacks and women and deny executive positions to his people. The witness says the unemployment rate among Puerto Ricans is about 20 percent while among foreigners is almost nil. He adds that the Cuban exiles, whom he calls "worms," enjoy a great demand as executives in U.S. corporations.

The last witness, (Anlet Leroy), from France, states that her country's government is a clear example of conservatism. She says Giscard d'Estaing's regime protects great capitalist monopolies, allowing them to pay poverty wages.

The second witness is (Tat Val), a Vietnamese who is a member of the youth movement in the district of Hanoi. He notes that since the success of the Kampuchea revolution, Kampuchea has adopted a very hostile policy toward Vietnam. He mentions the attacks along the border areas between the two countries. He talks about the atrocities committed by Kampuchea against Vietnam.

The third witness is Zairian national (Takinga Mose), who is a member of the Zairian Popular Movement of the Revolution. The witness condemns the many aggressions committed against Zaire. He claims that Lumumba's assassination was the work of the CIA. He notes that the neocolonialists and the South African mercenaries have exploited his people so that now all his country's wealth is in the hands of foreigners. He notes that the most recent aggression has been in Shaba and that the imperialists have continued to try to divide the Congo.

The fourth witness is (Avastiti Cilian), a Cypriot national who is a student. He notes that Cyprus is one of the many countries suffering from the aggression of the imperialists who want a military base in Cyprus to be used against the socialist countries. He notes that the imperialists have constantly tried to divide Cyprus and that the United States has meddled in the internal affairs of Cyprus.

The fifth witness is (Salu Walter Georgis), a civilian employee and a member of the Ethiopian youth movement. He notes that imperialists, headed by U.S. imperialists, are present everywhere where there is hunger and oppression. He notes that this is true in Laos, in Palestine, in Puerto Rico, in Belize and in many other countries of the world. He notes that the people of Ethiopia have experienced U.S. imperialism in their own country.

The sixth witness is (Saleh Ahmed), a Libyan national who is an official with the Ministry of Information in Libya. He notes that the Libyan Republic, like Cuba, is struggling against imperialism. He notes that the revolution has brought changes in his country but that the imperialists are still trying to dominate his people and have set up a blockade against Libya.

The seventh witness is Julio (Braza), a citizen of the People's Republic of Mozambique. He gives a history of the colonial occupation of Mozambique by the Portuguese. He notes that there has always been an alliance between colonialism and imperialism. One of the members of the tribunal asks this witness whether he knows which countries supply weapons to the regime of Ian Smith. The witness answers that the weapons are supplied by NATO countries. He adds that there are French Mirages and Canberra B-2 planes made in England.

The eighth witness is (Ismael Abdolmoni), a student from the Yemen Arab Republic. He notes that the imperialists are also guilty of aggression against Yemen. He notes that mercenaries recruited in the United States fought against his people to overthrow his country's progressive regime.

The ninth witness is (Ademar Bas), a professor from Uruguay. He notes that he is a member of the Uruguayan Communist Party's internationalist brigade in Angola. He talks about the atrocities committed against the Angolan people by the Vorster regime. He condemns the massacre at Cassinga. He files charges against the government and army of South Africa, and the governments of the United States, the FRG and Israel for supplying the South African regime with modern weapons, including atomic weapons.

She explains that unemployment is high, especially among youth. She accuses her country's government of discriminating at home and in African colonies as well.

Vietnamese Testimony Heard

FL011808Y [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service, channel 13, in Spanish at 1402 GMT on 1 August begins live coverage of the third day of sessions of the "youth against imperialism" tribunal from the Camilo Cienfuegos Hall of the Cuban Academy of Sciences. Today's topic is "imperialist aggressions."

The first speaker is introduced as a representative of Vietnamese youth. The deposition of the Vietnamese delegate is intercepted in progress. He is filing charges against imperialism, noting that the imperialists have gone so far as to use armed aggression to achieve their goals. He cites as examples the bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. He accuses the imperialists of testing the neutron bomb. He notes that imperialists call this their most humane weapon because although it kills people it leaves buildings and other facilities intact. He adds that progressive organizations have raised their voices against this and have called for an end to the arms race so that the resources devoted to weapons may be devoted to economic and social improvements. He adds that the use of nuclear weapons goes against the UN Charter and that any country which uses these weapons is "committing a crime against humanity and civilization." He notes that the policy of the imperialists goes against the policy of peace and coexistence promoted by the socialist countries. He then cites some of the crimes of aggression committed against the peoples of Vietnam, Chile, Cuba, Africa and other countries. He notes that one of the most recent examples was the aggression of the United States against Vietnam. It showed just how far the imperialists were willing to go in their aggression, he adds. He then refers to the intervention by the CIA led by William Colby and to the Phoenix operation, which prevented the people from helping their brothers in the war by keeping them penned up in certain strategic villages. He then indicts the use of chemical warfare as well as the ecological imbalance created by this warfare. He then refers to another crime of aggression by the imperialists: the aggression against Chile during the Allende regime. He goes on to decry the aggression against Cuba and the blockade aimed at starving the Cuban people. He then refers to the attacks against Fidel by the imperialists and notes that they are using every available means to sabotage the Cuban revolution. He also condemns the international media campaign against the Cuban presence in Africa. But, he notes, the help of the progressive and socialist countries has enabled Cuba to overcome this aggression.

The Vietnamese delegate then notes that the imperialists are practicing aggression in the Middle East and that this has made it impossible to find a just solution to the conflict in that region. He mentions in particular the aggression against the Palestinian people. He says all the peoples of the world have criticized the Vorster regime in South Africa and the colonialist intervention in Angola. He criticizes the policies of this regime and notes that this regime can act with impunity because of the aid it receives from the imperialists. He notes that the imperialists have used mercenaries in Angola to prevent that country from gaining its independence. He adds that transnational companies, the CIA and the Mobutu regime were all in collusion to carry out this aggression against Angola. He notes that thousands of U.S. soldiers were involved as mercenaries in this venture.

The president of the tribunal then says that evidence will be presented to prove the charge. He notes that there will be 11 witnesses who will testify on the charge of aggression. The first witness is called to testify. She is identified as (Li Mai), a Vietnamese student of Chinese descent. The witness speaks in Vietnamese with a consecutive translation into Spanish. She notes that her education has been free and that all the Chinese in Vietnam have the same rights as the Vietnamese. She says that there is no discrimination in Vietnam against Chinese residents.

CIA Operations Described

FID20131 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service, Channel 13, in Spanish at 1910 GMT 1 August begins coverage in progress of the first afternoon session of the third day session of the "youth against imperialism" tribunal from Camilo Cienfuegos Hall of the Cuban Academy of Sciences.

Coverage begins with an unidentified television announcer stating that a presentation is being made by Cuban investigation commission member (Raul Amado Salud) on imperialist aggression. The microphones then go to the podium at which (Raul Amado Salud) is continuing his presentation. Amado Salud states that the United States carried out four types of aggression against Cuba--economic, political, military and subversive. "Hundreds of our citizens have been victims throughout these years of imperialism's criminal aggression, which has been trying to infuse terror into our nation's men, women and children in an attempt to prevent the plans of the revolution from being carried forward. Gentlemen, members of the international tribunal, we will irrefutably prove that the CIA promoted, organized, financed, trained and supplied weapons and explosives to their agents to carry out these activities." He goes on to say that the CIA was directed by its headquarters in Langley, Virginia, the National Security Council and the U.S. President, and that from the beginning it counted on its support base in Havana, its operation base in Miami--using the University of Miami as a facade--in directing its activities against Cuba. He states that the CIA used counterrevolutionary groups, such as the Revolutionary Recuperation Movement, the Revolutionary Student Directorate, the Authentic Organization, the Recuperation Movement and the Anticommunist Legion. (Amado Salud) then goes on to list the CIA agents in Havana who participated in these actions: station chief Commander (Van Horn), (Edwin L. Swift), (William E. Seidman), Lt Col (Robert Frank) and military attache (Carlos Dominguez). All of these were U.S. Embassy personnel in Havana.

(Amado Salud) then goes on to discuss the activities carried out by the CIA, stating that when the political, economic, and other subversive activites failed, the Playa Giron [Bay of Pigs] mercenary invasion was planned. (Amado Salud) goes on to discuss the effects of the quarantine that the United States imposed on Cuba in October 1962, which "consisted of a naval blockade by the North American navy, seeking to strangle our country, a measure that totally violated international law. This measure was an act of war in time of peace, as it has been correctly interpreted. He then goes on to discuss the CIA formation of counterrevolutionary bands in Cuba as a means of trying to destroy the Cuban revolution, stating that they eventually had bands in all Cuban provinces. As an example, he indicates that in the Escambray region alone there were 79 bands. He then goes on to show the relationship which began in 1962 among the (Mariano Pinto Rodriguez) political, economic and military information network and the counterrevolutionary bands and the CIA. The revolutionary armed forces and security organizations completely eliminated these groups by 1965. With this failure the CIA then tried operations that have more long range objectives, such as infiltrations into our country which had several purposes: "Introduce agents to carry out sabotage and attacks, bury weapons and explosives along the coasts for later recovery by counterrevolutionary delinquents and exfiltrate agents who had been uncovered, or who were to receive training in North American territory." (Amado Salud) cites the exfiltration case of 1962 of the special mission groups operation command from Miami, headed by (Miguel Angel Orozco Crepso), which was captured in Pinar del Rio. He then cites the case of 30 May 1966, in which a pirate ship which had come from Florida was sunk off the coast of Havana. It was led by (Toni Cueta), who was captured and confessed that he was trying to attack Fidel Castro.

(Amado Salud) then cites some examples of sabotage committed against the Cuban revolution, such as the 4 March 1960 bombing of the French copper ship, the 13 April 1961 burning of the "El Encanto" store, the 1st August 1963 plane from the United States that bombed the Casilda port petroleum depot, and concludes by citing the bombing of a Cubana de Aviacion plane off the coast of Barbados in 1976 in which 73 people were killed. Venezuelans (Hernan Ricardo Lusano) and (Freddy Lugo) were accused of the crime along with the Cuban counterrevolutionaries Luis Posada Carriles and Orlando Bosch Avila. (Amado Salud) states that: "Luis Posada Carriles, who has a long and old relationship with the CIA, was recruited in 1961 and has carried out operations against Cuba which have been directed by the CIA operational base in Miami." He then states that there have also been innumerable attempts that have been frustrated by the Cuban security organizations.

(Amado Salud) then discusses espionage carried out against Cuba. He states that, to begin with, spy networks were employed against Cuba. He then explains how the disaffected and reactionary classes were employed to gain information about Cuba. The main assignment given to the recruited CIA personnel was: "To provide all information about trips and movements of our commander in chief, information they proposed to use in their planned attacks. This is an irrefutable example of how the CIA continues searching for information for its criminal designs, despite the U.S. Senate conclusions on intelligence activities which state that these practices have ceased, according to statements made to his committee by the CIA chief."

Lastly, (Amado Salud) refers to CIA activities against Cuba which include subversion, armed aggression and blockade plans," which now emphasize "ideological diversionism against our people," and he concludes with: "Mr President and members of this international tribunal, all of the criminal deeds that have been set forth here are of such notoriety that there is no need to prove them. Nevertheless, the Cuban investigation commission proposes to show abundant proof here of some of the most important aggressions described earlier. The proofs we will be presenting will irrefutably show the policy of criminal aggressions which for about 20 years imperialism and its executive arm, the CIA, have kept up against our people." This concludes (Raul Amado Salud's) presentation, which ends at 2000 GMT.

Captured Counterrevolutionaries

FL020301 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service, Channel 13, in Spanish at 1910 GMT 1 August begins coverage in progress of the first afternoon session of the third day session of the "youth against imperialism" tribunal from the Camilo Cienfuegos Hall of the Cuban Academy of Sciencies.

After (Raul Amado Salud's) presentation concludes coverage continues with the presentation of two video presentations of interviews with captured counterrevolutionaries, (Manuel Sanjuro Paz) and (Roberto Lisano Rodriguez). The first tape is an interview conducted by Cuban investigation commission member Dr (Hidalberto Guevara Quintana) with imprisoned (Roberto Lisano Rodriguez), a counterrevolutionary who was captured in 1963 and sentenced for trying to illegally enter Cuba to carry out CIA activities. (Lisano Rodriguez) is asked when and where he was recruited by the CIA. He states that it occurred in Miami, where he met (Alberto Luson) on Flagler Street. There he was asked if he was against the Castro regime and if he wanted to fight Fidel Castro's regime. Once recruited he was trained in the Everglades and in Miami and on the ship "Rex." He was trained in the use of weapons. (Lisano Rodriguez) is then asked to describe what actions he carried out against Cuba. (Lisano Rodriguez) says that he was indirectly involved in the attack at the Matahambre mines in Santa Lucia and that he also helped in infiltrating people at Cape San Antonio. (Lisano Rodriguez) is then asked about his prison life. (Lisano Rodriguez) says that he is doing well and that he is working as a mechanic in jail.

The second interview is of Dr (Hidalberto Guevara Quintana) meeting with (Manuel Sanjuro Paz), who was caught and sentenced in 1963 for espionage activities carried out for the CIA. (Sanjuro Paz) is asked where and when he was recruited by the CIA. He states that it happened in 1961 or 1962. (Frank Ed) met him at the house of a friend who knew what he thought about Fidel Castro's regime and of his opposition to the revolutionary government. He was asked if he wanted to work for the CIA. The work would be to supply military, economic and political information. The main military information was on missile deployments at San Cristobal in Pinar del Rio, which was operated by Soviet technicians. (Sanjuro Paz) states that the information was passed on to the CIA through personal contacts and through a post office box in Miami. He is then asked about his provisional freedom since 1977, how he had been treated in jail and his return to society. (Sanjuro Paz) says that he was well treated. Once this video tape presentation is completed the tribunal president asks that the witnesses start their presentations.

The first witness is Valiente G. Gonzalez Morales, who is an Interior Ministry official involved in counterrevolutionary activities as a Cuban double agent, beginning in the Cuban anticommunist leage in June 1959, when he was recruited by the CIA through its official, Carlos Dominguez, who was the U.S. military attache. Gonzalez Morales states that he met with CIA personnel every Tuesday on the fifth floor of the U.S. Embassy, which was the CIA mission. He had a key which gave him access to the embassy. His activities involved "attack plans against the top leaders of the revolution, basically our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, Raul Castro, Juan Almeida and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez." Another activity to be carried out included support for the bandit groups in the Escambray region, including those of (Emilio Duque), (Cinesio Wash), (Prinio Prieto), (Blas Ternido) and (Benito Campos), by way of CIA contacts (Maximino Perez), (Alberto Barnad Arguelles) and (Teresita Perdido). He then talked about a meeting he had with the CIA which he considered very important: "It was a meeting in 1960 that was held at Cacahual. The meeting was directed by CIA officials (Robert Van Horn), Carlos Dominguez and a Mr (Frank). These diplomats attending the meeting arrived in an automobile which had diplomatic license plates." The meeting was to obtain the support of the 20 counterrevolutionary leaders who were participating in the plan worked out by the U.S. Government and the CIA to overthrow the Cuban Government. Gonzalez Morales states that he was asked to the meeting by Dominguez and goes on to say that the CIA promised to send weapons to the counterrevolutionary groups. Gonzalez Morales states that he worked for the CIA from 1959 to 3 December 1960 as a Cuban double agent.

The second witness, (Alberto Miranda Toledo), Foreign Relations Ministry official, is called to testify. (Miranda Toledo) states that he began working for the CIA as a Cuban double agent in September 1959 in counterrevolutionary activities at which he remained until December 1963. In 1962 he was recruited by CIA agent (Mariano Pinto), who was in charge of the "ratline" plan, which dealt with regrouping the counterrevolutionary forces, supplying them with arms and setting up facilities on the northern coast of the country. (Miranda Toledo) is then asked what position he held in the network of (Mariano Pinto), whom he said was second in command. He stated that, "along with him, I had control over the finances, all types of supplies to the bands, the places where they would carry out the infiltrations, in other words, control over all of the network's operations." He goes on to say that this was the sole supplier to the counterrevolutionary groups.

Double Agents

FL020400 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service, channel 13, in Spanish at 1910 GMT 1 August begins coverage in progress of the first afternoon session of the third day session of the "youth against imperialism" tribunal from the Camilo Cienfuegos Hall of the Cuban Academy of Sciences.

After (Miranda Toledo's) presentation, the third witness is called to make his presentation.

He is (Abel Alda Elias), an Interior Ministry official. He too is a Cuban double agent who was recruited by the CIA to work with the counterrevolutionary groups. One of his missions was to leave Cuba clandestinely by ship. On the way to the United States his group was captured by the U.S. Coast Guard and taken to Key West, where they were met by a CIA agent who took them on to Opalacka military air base for questioning by three CIA agents on the counterrevolutionary organization in Cuba with which he was working. He then discusses some of his other activities in working for the CIA as a double agent. One of the topics discussed with the CIA was how to kill Fidel Castro. He then told about his training in sabotage, poisons, explosives and secret writing, and that among his missions were to infiltrate people into Cuba. One of them, (Francisco Avila Puig), was captured by Cuban forces. The other was (Ernesto de la Torre Cuello), who is still in Miami.

The next witness is Jose Fernandez Santos, a member of the national revolutionary police who joined the counterrevolutionary groups as a double agent in 1962 and remained with them until they were eliminated in 1975. From 1970 until 1975 he was working in Miami with the Alfa 66 group. In Miami he also met with Juan B. Marquez Hernandez, who was a CIA ship captain. Through him he got to know Ramon Orozco Crespo, (Jose Manuel Perdomo) and (Angel Moises Hernandez Rojo). He stated that he received training in Maimi and in the Everglades.

The fifth witness is Nicolas Alberto Sirgado Ross, who is an Interior Ministry official. He states that he was recruited by the CIA on a trade mission to London in 1966, at a meeting at which he met with CIA Col Harold Benson and two other CIA agents. Once he also joined as a double agent. His CIA duties were to provide information on Fidel Castro's actions and his schedules, Cuban relations with Latin American countries and with nonalined countries. He also says that he had to take the lie detector test three times, for two and one-half hours each time. He passed each time. He says he remembers working with Lt Col Mike Ackerman, who also worked against the USSR and Middle East countries, in addition to the Cuban revolution, but that he is now retired. He also remembered (Allen G. Morris), who was a Cuban specialist and who was working in Madrid. He also knew (Francis Cherry) and (Joseph Sibulski), who worked in several places around the world. Sirgado Ross then discussed what the CIA offered in the way of compensation and what electronic equipment was used. He said that compensation included salary in dollars, living in the United States and that he received a watch from former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. He showed a CIA "cache" which was disguised as a common brick in which messages could be stored and which included a transmitter and a receiver. This, he said, was an indication of the sophisticated equipment used by CIA.

The next two witnesses are two victims of counterrevolutionary attacks, a Spanish teacher, (Josefa Rodriguez Diaz), and a fisherman, (Pedro Rodriguez Perez). The teacher was shot at and a brother and sister were killed by the counterrevolutionaries. The fisherman was captured by counterrevolutionaries on two different occasions. These two victims are the last witnesses in the Cuban presentation.

Guatemalan Situation Addressed

FL020040 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 2235 GMT on 1 August resumes live coverage of the second part of the 1 August afternoon session of the "youth against imperialism' tribunal proceedings which had recessed at 2159 GMT.

The first "witness" to appear is (Guillermo Torriello Garrido), chairman of the Guatemalan committee for peace. Reading a prepared statement of said committee, he first hails the Cuban revolution, its achievements and internationalist position.

He charges that as a result of the Cuban revolution and its solidarity with other peoples, imperialism and its lackeys have unleashed an aggressive campaign of slander and threats against Cuba. But he adds that the Cuban revolution has helped to change the balance of power "in this hemisphere and in Africa, where imperialism wants to perpetuate the systems of oppression, racial violence and genocide."

Turning to events in Guatemala, he says that thousands have been tortured and slain since the overthrow of the Jacobo Arbenz government in 1954. He cites, as an example, the arrest of 28 members of revolutionary forces in 1966, saying they were "tortured, castrated, mutilated and shot to death." The constant persecution of peasant, labor and communist leaders, he says, led to the imprisonment of 10 Communist Party members in 1973 and they also were killed "and their bodies thrown into the sea." He adds that police and army members are the ones most involved in such persecution, torture and crimes against the people. Citing another example, he states that on 29 May 1978 the army massacred more than 100 peasants, men, women and children. But repression has not ended there, he says, and a "new escalation of terror has been put into action," with 26 more persons slain in July alone. He then condemns the "hypocritical attitude" of President Carter, who supports tyrannies in Latin America and systems of oppression on other continents and who, "with Bible in one hand, speaks of human rights," and in this way tries to "meddle in the domestic affairs of other countries while threatening all mankind with the neutron bomb in the other hand." He states that his committee is firmly opposed to the neutron bomb and favors detente and peaceful coexistence. He further condemns the "pro-imperialist government of Guatemala" which is opposed to the self-determination of the Belizean people and the "unjust and arbitrary blockade" against Cuba and the presence of an "imperialist enclave in Guantanamo."

The Guatemalan is followed by Chilean student Francisco Garrido Latorre who, for his part, discusses the "destruction" of democracy in Chile following the overthrow of the Salvador Allende government. He cites events in Chile before and after the overthrow and concludes by stating that youths demand their "right to life and a future that is worthy and full of hope."

The Chilean student is followed by two American "witnesses."

Session Closes

FL020248 [Editorial Report FL] After the Chilean student and two American "witnesses," the tribunal hears the testimony of Oman Liberation Front official (Suhe Salis), who in turn is followed by (Aquiles Valdez), a student from the Dominican Republic. After (Valdez) makes his 9-minute statement, an unidentified official announces that six witnesses still have to testify. (Patrick McCarten), a lawyer from Ireland, is called to testify and begins doing so at 0028 GMT on 2 August. He is followed by Saharan economist (Aini Zayed) at 0048 GMT, testifying to Mauritanian, Moroccan and French aggression; and Dutch Student (Otto Mergland Beck), who condemns the neutron bomb and U.S. imperialism's threat to peace.

The last three speakers are (Joe Little) of Ireland, "editor in chief of the newspaper STUDENT NEWS," who claims to have visited southern Lebanon and testifies on Israeli actions in that area; (George Andronikof), a Cypriot "worker" who discusses "imperialism" and the "Turkish invasion;" and (Samin Mama Comena), a teacher from the People's Republic of Benin, whose general topic is world imperialism in Africa.

MALMIERCA VISITS PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA

For Sofia Domestic Service and BTA coverage of official visit of Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, minister of foreign relations of the Republic of Cuba, to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, see Bulgaria section of 31 July and subsequent issues of Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

NEW 'MINISTER OF GENERAL STAFF' APPOINTED

PA012303Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0011 GMT 1 Aug 78 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 31 Jul (EFE)--President Joaquin Balaguer today appointed Gen Marcos Jorge Moreno to the unusual position of "minister of the general staff." General Moreno last week refused another position to which he had been assigned.

Jorge Moreno, after 2 years in army headquarters, had been appointed general coordinator of the armed forces. However, in a public letter to the president, he asked to be relieved because the organizational law of the armed forces already provides for the filling of that post. In addition, he did not wish to serve as an (?obstacle) to any reorganization plans that the new president might have.

Today, 10 days after this occurred, Dr Balaguer appointed him to a newly created position as a kind of minister of state without portfolio within the armed forces, perhaps to coordinate the efforts of all generals, of which there are a total of 40, some 30 of whom have no operational commands.

FOUR NEW REGIONAL COMMANDS CREATED

PA012305Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2324 GMT 31 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 31 Jul (AFP)--The executive branch today created four regional commands within the national police structure. They will be headed by police officers with the rank of brigadier general.

It was officially announced that the measure was suggested by new police chief, Gen Robinson Brea Garo.

Although the names of the generals who will be assigned to the new posts were not announced, it is known that the commands encompass the District of Santo Domingo and the southern, northern and eastern regions.

VENEZUELA PROMISES AID TO NEW GOVERNMENT

FI291830Y Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 29 Jul 78 FL

[Text] Caracas--The Venezuelan Government is ready to give the greatest possible aid to the new government of the Dominican Republic, Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez has told a delegation of the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] headed by Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez. President Perez and Pena Gomez held a 1-hour meeting at the Miraflores Palace in Caracas.

Carlos Andres Perez told the PRD delegates that he will not be able to attend the inauguration ceremony of the new government on 16 August. However, the Venezuelan president promised that he will visit the Dominican Republic before the year's end.

Participating in the talks together with Pena Gomez were other PRD national leaders. Pena Gomez also met with representatives of Venezuelan banks, industries and the armed forces. A PRD delegation spokesman termed the meeting with the Venezuelan president as extremely satisfactory and fruitful.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

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